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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CONGRESS.

Civil Rights.

IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS.

Port of Entry at Pittsburgh.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

The New Orleans Trouble.

REDUCTION OF TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1872.

SENATE.

SWORN IN.

Mr. GOLDTHWAITE, of Alabama, was sworn in.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. COLE presented a petition from Chinese dealers on the Pacific coast for a reduction of the tax on rice.

The Vice President said the petitions of foreigners should be received at the State Department. The question was taken, however, and the petition was referred.

Mr. BLAIR offered a joint resolution directing the Ku Klux Committee to inquire into the

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected. So it went over.

Mr. FENTON presented a petition from Hon. Geo. R. Seldon and over one thousand other citizens praying for a

REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF

to a revenue basis, and especially for the removal of duties upon salt, coal and pig iron.

Mr. EDMUNDS presented thirty-two petitions from Vermont for the repeal of the duty on salt.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment a bill to promote the construction of the Cincinnati and Southern Railway, being the bill introduced by Mr. Sherman last March, authorizing Messrs. Greenwood, Bishop, Hooper, Heidlebach and Ferguson, as trustees, to construct and maintain a railroad between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chattanooga, Tennessee.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

At one o'clock Mr. Sumner's supplementary civil rights bill came up, and he addressed the Senate. He said that slavery is disguised and modified even still existed, in so far as the colored people were denied equal rights, and must be abolished before the great work would be complete. He reviewed the hardships and indignities suffered by the colored people, and cited the eminent cases of Frederick Douglass and Lieutenant-Governor Dunn. He deemed that equal rights before the law was a question of social equality. Equality in all institutions created or recognized by law was not a question of society. Separate hotels, conveyances, &c., were but artificial substitutes for equality. The substitute is invariably an inferior article. He cited an old English law on the subject of inns and hotels, which were bound to receive all persons without distinction, and business in this country is sustaining the same principle, which applies with equal force to public conveyance, common schools, theatres, &c. He dwelt at length on the subject of public schools, giving illustrations of hardships imposed on colored children by their exclusion. He declared that by the decree against slavery all semblance of apology from prejudice of color was removed.

In conclusion, Mr. Sumner regretted that the President, in his message, favored amnesty, while he said nothing of disabilities inflicted on the colored people, but took courage when he thought that the proposed generosity to rebels could not fail to quicken the enforcement of justice which he now invoked. He disclaimed any sentiment of personal hostility towards those who assailed the republic; but while willing to be gentle with former enemies, he could not forget his duty to his fellow citizens, white and black, who stood by the Republic. There were strong reasons why the measure of justice to the colored race should be united with amnesty, especially since the latter is passed, and clearly between the two, pre-eminence should be accorded to that for the equal rights of all.

Mr. VICKERS followed. He said he would not undertake to answer Mr. Sumner's speech on his Supplementary Civil Rights bill, because it required no argument to demonstrate the gross unonstitutionality of that measure. He then read a long argument in favor of the pending General Amnesty bill.

At the conclusion of Mr. Vicker's speech, the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Various bills were introduced and referred.

A bill was introduced by Mr. BUTLER (Massachusetts) for the removal of political disabilities incurred during the late rebellion, provided that the act shall not enable any person to maintain a claim or right against the Government, except the same accrued before the 11th of April, 1861, and subsequent to the 9th of April, 1865; also for the repeal of the several tenure of office acts.

By Mr. SMITH, for the construction of a national railroad between New York and Chicago.

By Mr. MERCUR, to admit tea and coffee free of duty after July next.

By Mr. NEGLEY, for the sale of the Quartermaster's department at Pittsburgh, and the erection of a custom house and marine hospital there; also, for the improvement of the Ohio and Monongahela Rivers.

By Mr. STEVENSON, to complete the water highway from tide water in the James river to the Ohio, at the mouth of the Kanawha.

By Mr. VAUGHAN, to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis.

Mr. STEVENS (New York) for the purchase of a bust of the late Rear Admiral Farragut, to be placed in the Capitol.

Mr. CLARK (New York), to provide currency in coin and paper of equal and uniform value throughout the United States.

By Mr. BLAIR, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Canton, Missouri.

By Mr. RUSK, to authorize a bridge across Lake St. Croix at Hudson, Wisconsin.

By Mr. HEREFORD, for locking and damming the Great Kanawha river in West Virginia.

By Mr. TAFFE, to abolish the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

THE NEW ORLEANS TROUBLE.

Mr. DAWES (Mass.) asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to inquire into the origin and character of the difficulties between the Government and officials of Louisiana, and the United States officials in that State, and to report the same to the House with such recommendations as it may deem expedient, the committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and to sit in Washington or elsewhere.

Mr. KERR objected.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution. Agreed to—yeas 144, nays 58.

Mr. PERCE, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill to establish an educational fund and to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people. Recommitted.

Mr. Hale's bill of last Monday in reference to ships and ship building was debated for ten minutes, and went over without action.

Mr. NEGLEY introduced a bill to establish a

PORT OF ENTRY AND DELIVERY AT PITTSBURGH, PA.,

and moved that it be put upon its passage.

Mr. HOLMAN objected.

Mr. NEGLEY moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Agreed to.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

Mr. ACKER (Pa.) asked leave to introduce a bill to remove all legal and political disabilities and to grant general amnesty.

Mr. DICKEY objected.

Mr. ACKER moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The House refused to suspend the rules and pass the bill—*yeas*, 106; *nays*, 93—not two-thirds.

Mr. DAWES then introduced a bill enacting that from and after its passage all political disabilities incurred under and by virtue of the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution are removed. The rules were not suspended and the bill was not passed—yeas 131, nays 70—less than two-thirds.

Another amnesty bill, being the one passed by the House last session, and now pending in the Senate, was introduced by Mr. HALE, and passed—yeas 170, nays 31. It is the same as was passed by the House last session, and excepts members of Congress and officers of the army and navy who joined the rebellion. The following is the negative vote:

Nays.—Messrs. Ambler, Beatty, Buffington, Coburn, Conger, Darrell, Goodrich, Hoar, Killinger, Lansing, Law, Maynard, McCreary, McJunkin, Mercur, Orr, Packard (Ind.), Packer (Pa.), Palmer, Porter, Rainey, Rusk, Seely, Sprague, Shanks, Taffe, Townsend (Pa.), Turner, Waldron, Walls and Wilson (Ind.)—31.

ALTON HARBOR.

Mr. HAY (Illinois) introduced a bill appropriating $200,000 for the preservation and improvement of the harbor at Alton, Illinois.

THE FENIAN HALPINE.

Mr. COX offered a resolution calling for the unpublished correspondence relating to the release of W. J. Halpine, a Fenian prisoner. Adopted.

TROOPS IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Mr. KERR offered a resolution for a select committee in regard to stationing United States troops in the Cherokee country, Kansas. Referred to the Military Committee.

The House then adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS.

The Wharton Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, January 15.—In the Wharton case to-day the examination of medical experts as rebutting evidence on the part of the State was continued Dr. Girard E. Morgan, of Baltimore, testified: Could not state whether the death of Ketchum resulted from natural causes or not; had never seen such anassemblage symptoms from natural causes.

Dr. Charles Ober, of Cumberland, sworn: Thought Ketchum died from natural causes.

Dr. Abram Arnold testified: The symptoms were of a suspicious character.

Deputy Marshal Frey was called to the stand, in order to contradict a statement made by Susan Jacobs, colored, in regard to a conversation with him.

The Attorney General asked that the examination of Marshal Frey be postponed until to-morrow. Frey then left the stand and the prosecution called Professor Aiken. As the venerable Professor proceeded to the witness stand there was a sensation throughout the audience and unmistakable commotion amongst the jury.

In reply to a question by Attorney General Syester, Prof. Aiken said he had heard of the evidence of Professor McCullough in respect to his experiments with gelseminum and chloral in part, and had read the full report of McCullough's testimony.

Attorney General Syester—State whether you have made an analysis of these substances since, and whether you have the results with you.

Counsel for the defence objected.

Court ruled the question admissable to rebut the evidence of McCullough in respect to his experiments.

Court adjourned till to-morrow, when Prof. Aiken will continue the testimony.

CHICAGO.

Trial of Aldermen.

CHICAGO, January 15.—This morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Labert Tree presiding, the first case of the recently indicted members and ex-members of the Common Council was called for trial—that of ex-Alderman Goude. The forenoon was consumed in argument of a motion to quash the array of the grand jurors empanneled for the late term of the court, by which indicted him. The object of the counsel for the defendant is to delay the case by motion or technicalities. The prosecution is conducted by the State's attorney, Charles H. Reid, and Sidney Smith. The counsel for the defense are Messrs. E. F. Runyon, Robert Herve, John V. Arman, Elliott & Anthony and Emery Stoners. The Grand Jury has discontinued further investigation of the aldermanic bribery charges. A petit jury, composed of reputable business men, has been summoned, and is now awaiting the result of the pending preliminary proceedings, to be called into service.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

A meeting composed almost entirely of Germans was held in the North Division yesterday afternoon, at which resolutions were passed denouncing in strong language the proposed new fire ordinance. They resolved to have a torch-light procession to-night, and march to the Common Council room and demand of that body the rejection of the ordinance.

Citizens of the north side, mostly Germans and Scandinavians, to the number of two or three thousand, marched in procession this evening to the city building, to protest against the passage of the ordinance establishing the limits of the city as fire limits. They carried transparencies and banners with devices expressing in language more forcible than elegant their feelings on the proposed prohibition of the erection of frame buildings. They denounce the ordinance as an effort to crush out the poor for the benefit of the rich. Mr. O. Hessing, editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, addressed the crowd, advising them to disperse and assuring them that he had the premise of an Alderman that the ordinance should not pass. The crowd pressed into the council chamber, and was so demonstrative that the council hastily adjourned, the Aldermen making their way out as best they could. The excitement is intense on the part of the citizens, some foreseeing a great injury to the busines if a good fire ordinance is not passed, and others being determined to have their own homes

CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of Japanese.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 15.—The steamer America, from China and Japan, three days ahead of time, has arrived with an imperial Japanese embassy consisting of Jawakura, Prime Minister of Japan, coming as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Kido, menu-oraed, with hunting flying, and Japanese imperial banners. At the fort the battery of Alcatraz is firing a grand salute. A committee of officials and citizens has gone to receive them at the wharf.

The five Japanese Princes go to Vassar College. The Japanese Embassy, one hundred and five persons, leave here in eight or ten days for New York, accompanied by the Hon. Chas. E. De Long, American Minister to Japan, and Hon. C. W. Brook, Japanese Consul resident.

MINNESOTA.

Fiendish Murder.

ST. PAUL, January 15.—John Beaver, who separated from his wife a year ago, and has since threatened her life several times, executed the fiendish deed at St. Cloud, Minn., on Saturday night. He went to her house, drove the children out, took his wife by the hair and dragged her into a back room and literally cut her head to pieces with a hatchet. When arrested he made no resistance, and said he had come there to kill her and had done it.

INDIANA.

Imprisonment for Life.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 15.—The jury in the trial of Foster for the murder of Hatfield, in this city some weeks since, after being out over forty hours, returned a verdict this afternoon of murder in the first degree, and a sentence of imprisonment for life in the penitentiary.

FOREIGN.

The Tichborne Case

ROYALTY IN DIVORCE CASES.

The Catacazy Trouble

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, January 15.—The steamers Europa, Minnesota, Aleppo, Abyssinia and Caspian have arrived out.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

LONDON, January 15.—The hearing of the Tichborne case was resumed to-day. Sir John Duke Coleridge opened for the defense. He said the testimony they proposed to offer would show that the claimant was a conspirator, perjurer and forger; in fact, a common imposter and villain, and that Baigrett and Carter, his accomplices, were unsurreptitious rogues and concoctors of this stupendous imposture. The speech of the distinguished counsel was received by the crowded court house with applause, which was immediately suppressed.

The distinguished counsel read a number of letters showing that Sir Roger Tichborne was a refined gentleman—in point of fact, the very opposite of the claimant, and announced that he would call among the witnesses for the defense a tattooed nobleman who had tattooed the genuine Sir Roger, and would also produce upon the stand a cousin of Roger, madame Radcliffe, who would swear to the fact that the claimant told a falsehood in asserting that he had ever had illicit intercourse with her.

A MONSTER CANNON.

A monster cannon, made in an American foundry for the Turkish Government, has arrived at Taphane, the arsenal of Constantinople.

MONUMENT TO DISCOVERER OF VACCINATION.

LONDON, January 15.—A movement is on foot to raise a monument to Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, at his birthplace.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

ROYALTY VS. DIVORCES.

LONDON, January 15.—It is reported that the Mordaunt divorce case will soon be reopened, with the Prince of Wales as co-respondent.

Another divorce case has been filed on trial, of which the Duke of Edinburgh will appear as co-respondent.

GERMANY.

THE CATACAZY TROUBLE.

NEW YORK, January 15.—A Berlin letter states that the German Government received a circular from Gortschakoff relative to some incidents arising from the recall of Catacazy. This circular is said to have been necessary from the following circumstance: The American Minister, Kramer, during a dinner at the house of the German Minister at Copenhagen, proposed reading a letter from the American Government explanatory of the Catacazy affair, but the Russian Minister refused to listen, and the German Minister said such a letter must not be read in his house. Subsequently Kramer went to each minister in Copenhagen and read to them individually, they of course reporting it to their Governments. The Russian Cabinet feels vexed over the affair, and rumors are afloat in Berlin that a coolness has arisen between Russia and the United States has arisen therefrom.

The same letter states that advices from St. Petersburg represent that the Emperor and all society there consider Alexis slighted by President Grant in not returning his visit, and the Emperor will not allow Alexis to return to Washington.

MEXICO.

SIEGE OF MIER RAISED.

MATAMORAS, January 14.—The siege of Mier has been raised. The revolutionists under Canalizo were reinforced by four or five hundred men from Monterey. General Cortinas' force fell back across the San Juan river yesterday into Camargo before the enemy could attack in force. Cortinas' precipitate retreat prevented a general engagement, which the revolutionists appeared to seek. Another advance by Quirogo against Camargo and general action is expected.

SPAIN.

SUPPORTING SAGOSTA.

MADRID, January 15.—The former Unionist Ministers have resolved to support Senor Sagosta in the Cortes.

OPENING OF CORTES.

The Deputies to the Cortes will meet on the 21st inst. The session opens on the 23d.

ITALY.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

ROME, January 15.—The Convention adopted by the International Telegraph Congress has been signed and the delegates gone home.

ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

ROME, January 15.—The Italian Parliament reassembles in this city to-morrow.

MELANGE.

THE income of the Grand Duke Alexis is said to be only $25,000 a year.

JOHN FORSTER'S "Life of Dickens" has already gone through five editions in England. Only one of the four volumes is out.

HORACE GREELEY is said to be in retirement at present, pondering the great question "Will Cundurango explode?"—*N. O. Times*.

AN English congregation proposes to establish a chapel on the summit of the Rigi, near Lucerne, Switzerland. That congregation evidently belongs to the High Church party.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THE *Courier-Journal* is advertising Donn Piatt very liberally, by making jokes about him. He occupies so low a position in our opinion that we are surprised at the prominence our cotemporary gives him.

THE Chicago Evening *Post* says: Dunn Piatt denies that he was the author of the letter denouncing Artemus Ward as a plagiarist. To what pitch of degredation must not the man have sunk who would deliberately forge Dunn Piatt's name to secure currency for a letter.

THE Albany *Journal* says that forty boys, now pupils in the Free Academy, earn their own livelihood while they are pursuing their studies. Some of them rise at four o'clock in the morning to carry newspapers. Others are employed on afternoon papers and in other vocations.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes Births, Deaths, Marriages and Divorces. Under the latter head on Wednesday, was the following: In Washington, D. C., January 3, Ella Sorrell, from Thomas Sorrell, both colored. Cause—Thomas had twice attempted to kill her with a razor.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: Every lover of pictures will rejoice to hear that the price of the Duke of Ripalda's Raphael, now on exhibition in the National Gallery, in London, has been reduced from $200,000 to $125,000, thus placing it within the reach of all. Who would not take a couple dozen of them at that price?

A GOOD many young men with long faces are seen about these days, hanging around the vicinity of cigar stores, chewing pieces of boards, and furtively watching each other. Do not pass these poor boys by with scorn, they were once happy like yourself, but "swore off" smoking cigars, on New Year's day, and are now unhappy and ready to commence again.—*Titusville Herald*.

A QUEBEC letter says the contract for building the Great North Shore Railway, between Quebec and Montreal, has been awarded to New York and Boston contractors. The work will be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and the entire road will be completed in two years. The North Shore Railroad will be a part and parcel of the Central Pacific Railroad. It is said that the stock will be mostly taken by Americans.

IT was necessary, in order to find an heir to the title and estate of the late Earl Chesterfield, who died of typhoid fever during the sickness of the Prince of Wales, to go back to the first earl, created in 1628. The late lord was the seventh earl, and was an only son, as were both his father and grandfather. The fourth earl was childless and the third and second earls left only one son each. The new heir was lately Mr. George Philip Stanhope. His father was a third son, and his ancestor of the fifth generation was the fourth son of the first earl.

THE record of the Freedman's Bank in Washington indicates pretty well what the negro is capable of with a fair chance. Five years ago this bank started with a deposit of twenty-seven dollars; but the gradual increase compelled an increase in the facilities of the bank, and the number of depositors now ranges from 150 to 200 daily, and within a month recently the deposits were $60,000 in excess of the drafts.

In *Nature* we read that late advices from Panama state that immense flocks of a beautiful butterfly, the *Urania leilus*, were passing over that city, from west to east, in July last, and in some cases were attracted into houses by the light so as to almost fill the apartments. They are said to be accompanied during the day by swallows, and in the night by a species of goat-suckers, which destroy large numbers of them. Nothing is known as to whence they came or whither they go.

MANY a mortal who has placidly sacrificed sleep to listen to the gentle song of the musketo will rejoice to know exactly what place that persistent insect occupies in the economy of nature. Those who have dared to question whether there was any purpose in its creation will forever hold their peace after learning that a medical savant has discovered that fever is checkmated by the loss of blood which the midnight visitor so soothingly extracts. This is as comforting as the assurance that boils are healthy.

JOHN HAY and Bret Harte are understood to be bidding for the exclusive right to manufacture a poem out of the following touching incident: A Topeka man, while traveling at night from Topeka to Abeline, was attacked by two mounted heroes and robbed of $500. He told them that he was destitute, and they, with the magnanimity of their class, gave him $6 40 and sent him on his way with a full heart and a sore head. The recording angel will—but it is useless to anticipate the coming poem.

THE N. Y. *Evening Post* says: There appears to be nothing so destructive to human life as empty firearms. A pistol or a gun which every one believes to be unloaded is likely to go off in some miraculous manner and kill somebody, and as a rule ought to be feared more than when known to be loaded. For instance, Miss Jane Owens, of Postvillage, Green county, Miss., eighteen years old, and her brother, twelve years old, were handling a gun which was thought to be unloaded. All at once, while in the boy's hands, the gun went off, the whole charge, wads included, destroying Miss Owens' brain and killing her instantly.

THE Emperor of China is soon to be married, and has imported a pair of elephants to assist at the ceremony. His future consort is undergoing a careful training in the etiquette of court life. For three years the looms of Nankin, Hongchau and Canton have been engaged on the silks to be used for her bridal trousseau, and just now they are announced as completed, at a cost of nearly half a million in our money. While the bridegroom, who has the sun for his emblem, goes forth in a car drawn by elephants, his bride, who represents the moon, is to be borne to her palace in a sedan chair composed entirely of strings of pearls.

PRINCE BISMARCK is averse to giving his autograph, but Mr. Beecher, his Secretary, engaged to procure it for Count Enzenberg, the new German Embassador to Mexico, who is an avowed autograph hunter. The Prince inscribed his name on the page graced already by the autographs of M. Guizot and Thiers. M. Guizot had written, "In my long life I have learned two principles: To forgive much, and never forget." Mr. Thiers had added, "A little forgetfulness does not hurt the sincerity of the pardon." Prince Bismarck improved the sentiment by writing, "I have learned to forget much and to have nothing to forgive me."

THE German journals announce the death, at the age of forty-four, of the Grand Duke Nicholas Pierre of Oldenburg, Duke of Schleswig Holstein, Prince of Lubeck and Birkenfeld, &c., that event having taken place a few days back at Prague, after a short illness. The heir-presumptive is Duke Augustus, the 28th of February, 1853, and leaves issue by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke Joseph, of Saxe Altenburg, two sons—Frederick Augustus, born 16th September, 1852, his successor on the Grand Ducal throne, and George Louis, born 27th June, 1855. The house of Oldenburg is closely related to the Imperial family of Russia.

As the 4:20 train from New York reached Stamford, Saturday, an antique-looking dame thrust her head out of the window opposite the refreshment room door, and briefly shouted "Sonny!" A bright looking boy came up to the window. "Little boy," she said, "have you a mother?" "Yes, ma'am." "Do you love her?" "Yes, ma'am." "Do you go to school?" "Yes, ma'am." "Are you faithful to your studies?" "Yes, ma'am." "Do you say your prayers every night?" "Yes, ma'am." "Can I trust you to do an errand for me?" "Yes, ma'am." "I think I can too," said the lady, looking steadily down on the honest face. "Here is five cents to get me an apple. Remember, God sees you."—*Hartford Post*.

M. Joseelly, an Italian photographer, has hit upon a new branch of photography. By means of a diving-bell (and, no doubt, electric, magnetic, oxy hydrogen, or other powerful illumination, we would say) this innovator has succeeded in obtaining submarine views. The idea is said to be quite practical, several experiments made on the Italian coasts having been attended with a perfect success. The most fantastic images have been obtained, showing the vegetations and zoophytes of the sea's bottom, which, according to speric trigonometry, occupies five-eighths of our globe, thus affording a valuable auxillary to students. M. Joselly intends to send samples of his photographs to all the scientific establishments of Europe.

THE jewels belonging to the Apollo Gallery of the Louvre were concealed during the Commune in a small room, carefully walled up, on the second story of the building erected by Francis I., over the Salle Henri II. and the Salon des Sept Cheminees. The work had been so skillfully executed, that the insurgents, during their two months' occupation of the palace, must have passed before it a thousand times without suspecting that this treasure of jewelry, rock crystal, enamels, etc., estimated at 50,000,000 francs, was so near them. The credit of the success is due to Count Clement de Ris, Conservator, and to the employes of the museum, who were several times on the point of being shot for refusing to disclose the place of concealment.

THE London *Spectator* says: "Englishmen seem to be nearly as superstitious as the natives of India. The latter firmly believe that the Queen, in accepting the Koh-i-Noor, accepted the destiny which accompanies the gem. We will either have to endure severe personal misfortunes, or, like Shah Soojah and Runjeet Singh, be left without successor to her throne. The former, it seems, manged to convince themselves that the anniversary of the Prince Consort's death would be the day of supreme danger for his son, and if the opinions of the court are any final bulletin, and now believe that he is he lived through those twenty-four hours he will recover. There is rather less evidence for a belief of that sort than for a belief in astrology, and we wonder no one has thought of publishing the Prince's horoscope, which, as there are still many astrologers among us, is doubtless in existence. That would give the public just the 'rule' by which guessers always prefer to guess."

AS NEARLY every city in Italy is infested with small-pox, the American and British consuls have very properly agreed to call attention to the fact in their bills of health; the reason that other consuls have refused to do the same thing is ominous. They think it unnecessary because the disease is, in their opinion, ranging over the whole continent of Europe. In other words, it is so prevalent in their several countries that vigorous quarantine is of little or no use. These officers should have information on which to found an opinion of so much importance. With the entire continent infected we may well watch the couple carefully which brings us emigrants from every nation in Europe. There need be no "panic" on the subject, however. It should be remembered that at the worst the average mortality arising from this disease is only about one-fourth or one-fifth of those attacked—though the deaths in the small-pox hospital in London during fifty years averaged about thirty per cent.—and that vaccination is on the whole a complete security against it.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Legal Tender Act.

SUPREME COURT DECISION

Our Foreign Relations.

NOMINATIONS.

Impeachment of Judges.

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1872.

LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

Justice Strong delivered his opinion in the Supreme Court to-day in the legal tender case substantially as follows: The debts which have been contracted since February 25, 1862, are by far the greatest portion of the indebtedness of the country. They were contracted in view of the acts of Congress declaring treasury notes legal tender, and in reliance upon that declaration legal tender notes have become a universal measure of values. If the courts should decide that these obligations can be discharged only by gold, the Government has an instrument of the grossest injustice. There is no well founded distinction to be made between the constitutional validity of an act of Congress declaring treasury notes a legal tender for the payment of debts contracted after the passage and that of an act making them a legal tender for the discharge of all debts, as well as those incurred before as those made after its enactment. But in both cases the fundamental question, that which tests the validity of legal action, is "Can Congress constitutionally give to treasury notes the character and qualities of money? Can such notes be constituted legitimate, having a defined legal value?" A lengthy examination of the rules of the constitutional construction is made, and the conclusion is that Congress has authority in all cases to enact laws necessary and proper for the execution of all powers created by the constitution, and that necessity spoken of is not absolute, but within the judgment and discretion of Congress. It is determined that one of the duties of the Government is to preserve itself, and hold that this Government is possessed of all necessary powers to that end, and after a careful examination of the condition of the country at the date of the issue of legal tenders, the circumstances of the war and the means required to maintain the army and navy, it is said that if it were certain that nothing else would have supplied the absolute necessities of the treasury, no power else would have enabled the Government to maintain its armies and navy, that nothing else would have saved the Government and Constitution from destruction, the legal tender acts would. It cannot be said that Congress transferred its power in the enactment of those laws, or if those enactments did so work the result can be maintained now that they were not for a legitimate end, and appropriate and adapted to that end, in the language of Marshall, in McCullough vs. Maryland. That they did work such results can not be doubted, and if it be conceded that some other means might have been chosen for the accomplishment of the same object, the argument is not weakened by concessions that Congress had a choice of means, and it chose a sufficient and proper one, and that it had a right to do, and that was all it could have done. It means selected were beyond the constitutional power of Congress, because in their opinion some other means would have been equally appropriate and efficient that would be to assume legislative power and to disregard accepted rules for constructing the Constitution. The grant to Congress of power to coin money can not be regarded as containing an implied prohibition against the issue of paper money. It raises any implications, they are of complete power over currency rather than restraining. The objection that the legal tender act impairs the obligations of contracts can not be accepted, for it is not an obligation of a debtor to pay gold or silver as to contracts, but to pay money generally—not contracts to pay specially defined money or kind of money recognized by law at the time when the contract was made, nor is it his duty to pay money of equal intrinsic value in the market. The expectation of the credit or and the anticipation of the debtor may have been that the contract would be discharged by the payment of coined metals, but neither the expectation of one party to contract concerning its fruits nor the anticipations of the other constitutes its obligation. The obligation of contract to pay money is to pay that which the law shall recognize as money when payment is to be made. If there is anything settled by a decision, it is this, and it can not be understood to be controverted. As to the objection that the legal tender acts were prohibited by a constitutional provision prohibiting the taking of private property for public use without just compensation, it is said that the provision has always been understood to refer only to direct appropriation, and not to consequential injuries resulting from the exercise of lawful power. The objection that a unit of money value must possess intrinsic value is regarded as foreign to the subject. The legal tender acts do not attempt to make a standard of value. Their validity is not vested upon the assertion that their omission is coinage or any regulation of the value of money, nor is it asserted that Congress has power to enact that the Government promises to pay money shall be for the time being equivalent in value to the representative of the value determined by the coinage acts, or to multiples thereof. This decision overrules so much of what was decided in Hepburn vs. Griswold, 8 Wall, 603, ruled that the legal tender acts were unwarranted by the constitution so far as they apply to contracts made before their enactment.

Mr. Justice Bradley read a lengthy opinion concurring in the conclusions of Justice Strong. The Chief Justice and Justices Clifford and Field were all dissenting Justices, except Justice Nelson, who was not present. He read dissenting opinions, setting forth at great length the minority views with which the country is familiar, as having been the opinion of the Court in a former decision of the legal tender question.

In concluding the Chief Justice says: "If, then, the plain sense of words, if the contemporary exposition of parties, of common consent, and of understanding, and the opinions of the courts are any thing in determining the meaning of the Constitution, it seems impossible to doubt that the power to coin money is a power to establish a uniform standard of value, and that no other power to establish such a standard is conferred upon Congress by the Constitution. My brothers Clifford and Field concur in these views, but in consideration of the principles involved, will deliver their separate opinions. My brother Nelson also dissents."

No other opinions were delivered, and the court sat until five o'clock for the reading of the five opinions in these cases. The Chief Justice announced that the court would not sit to-morrow, but would be engaged in a conference.

The dissenting opinions refer to the fact that the question on its former decision was so ably argued and decided with as mature deliberation as any cause ever before the court by a full court, the decision being concurred in by five justices against three dissenting. The court by law then consisted of eight justices, and its decision is now overruled by five justices to four, the court now being composed of nine justices, and all those then upon the bench now retaining the views then expressed.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The central lowest barometer will probably move during the night to the eastward, possibly into Western Pennsylvania, and pass over New York on Tuesday; southeasterly winds increase to-night on the Middle Atlantic coast, veering rapidly to westerly winds, on Tuesday; cloudy weather prevail by Tuesday afternoon from South Carolina to Maine, with rain or snow north and east of Virginia; brisk north-west winds with cloudy and clearing weather extend rapidly to-night from Lake Superior to Kentucky; partially cloudy and cold weather prevail over this region on Tuesday; cloudy weather and possibly light rain on the coast of Texas and Louisiana. Dangerous winds are not anticipated this evening for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

A little opposition is beginning to be developed to the twenty-eighth and thirtieth articles of the treaty of Washington. Representatives of commercial interests of the great lakes are in Washington contending that these provisions will have the effect, if ratified and carried into effect, to transfer to British owners a monopoly of the carrying trade and the ownership of lake tonnage to British hands, inasmuch as British vessels can be built and sailed at from thirty to forty per cent. less cost in the present condition of the currency and excise taxation than American vessels can be built and sailed.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGES.

The petition referred to the House Judiciary Committee asking the preparation of articles of impeachment against Judge Field, of the United States Supreme Court, and Judge Hoffman, of the California District Court, is simply the revival of one brought forward two years ago by a debarred law of San Francisco which expired with the last Congress, no action whatever having been taken on it by the Judiciary Committee, as the general charges were entirely unsupported by proofs and specifications.

NEW ORLEANS AFFAIRS.

General Emery has again been instructed not to interfere with the State authorities of Louisiana.

Orders were telegraphed from the War Department to General Emery at New Orleans to-day instructing him not to bring troops into the city unless under orders from Washington, and up to three o'clock this afternoon no orders to that effect had been sent him.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: J. H. Wing, Receiver of Public Moneys, Bayfield, Wis. Registers of Land Offices: Chas. S. Leare, Springfield, Ill.; N. O. Baldwin, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Assessor of Internal Revenue: D. S. Lamb, Third Wisconsin District. Collector of Internal Revenue: Clark Center, Ninth Ohio District.

THE CASE OF THE FLORIDA.

The Spanish Minister will, it is said, be furnished with a copy of the affidavit of the Captain of the Florida, in order that he may make a response on his side as preliminary of further action. Confidence is expressed in official quarters that Spain will promptly make the required amends.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Collectors of Internal Revenue: Horace Weeks, Sixth District of Illinois; Clark Gardner, Ninth District of Ohio. Registers of Land Offices: A. Waits, Carson City, Nevada; N. Baldwin, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Committee on Appropriations expect to report the legislative, executive and judiciary appropriation bill to the House on Wednesday. Others will follow.

DENIAL.

It is denied in official circles that there is any unpleasantness whatever between Russia and the United States, or that there is any truth in the report that Minister Curtin is to be recalled.

EXPEDITING BUSINESS.

There seems to be a disposition among the Republicans to transact business so that Congress may adjourn before the meeting of the National Republican Convention.

TAX ON TOBACCO.

The Committee on Ways and Means will hear on Thursday next all persons who desire to express their views on the subject of tax on tobacco.

REPAIRING WAR VESSELS.

The United States war vessels Frolic, [illegible] May Flower and Constellation are undergoing repairs at the navy yard.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1872.

THE WEST AND IMMIGRATION.

The Gubernational messages of the States of Iowa and Minnesota manifest an increased interest in the subject of immigration. They demand that a National Bureau of Immigration be established, and advocate an increase of appropriation for State agencies. Among the measures absolutely necessary for the protection of the half a million of immigrants that for the next decade will seek homes within the United States, a general law protecting them from the Tammany thieves is absolutely essential.

I understand that Mr. Conge, of Michigan, will, on Monday next, introduce a bill prepared by the Treasury Department, which will give complete and adequate protection, but as all measures designed to protect the poor against the rapacity of steamboat and railway monopolies will be strenuously opposed, the press of the country ought to do its duty and urge its passage.

THE FEMALE SUFFRAGISTS.

Since the foundation of the Government all parties and interests who sought to influence legislation, asked leave to appear in person or by attorney before the proper committee, but the notoriety-seeking Woodhull, Anthony & Co., asked that they might either appear before the Senate, or that the Senate chamber be appropriated for the use of the Judiciary Committee, while they made their plea.

The vanity displayed by these ladies, who cared less for the effect their arguments might have upon the committee than upon the crowd, and who only sought to use Senators as figure heads and to spread themselves in the Senate chamber, was nipped in the bud by Senator Trumbull who, being anxious to conciliate the Woodhull spiritual wing of woman's righters, proposed that the Judiciary Committee, of which he is chairman, would extend to them a hearing in the usual manner in their own chamber.

SOCIAL RECEPTION.

Your correspondent enjoyed the pleasure of attending the social reception of the Michigan Republican Association, at our Masonic Temple last evening. It was a brilliant entertainment and, was well attended by ladies and gentlemen of Michigan temporarily here. Among these were the entire Congressional delegation from Michigan, members of Congress from other States, representatives of the press and numerous interesting ladies of unquestioned beauty and taste mingled in a delightful reunion, which imperceptibly glided into "the wee hours beyant the twa."

THE RED MEN.

There will be a public meeting held here to-morrow, in the Congregational Church, to consider the progress of work among the Indians, under the auspices of the Peace Commission, at which Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Hon. Geo. H. Stuart, J. V. Farwell, and others, will express their views on the mission among the Indians.

ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.

Hon. Roscoe Conkling made his expected speech against the one term principle, on Thursday, and during the time he warned Senators not to aspire to the Presidency, as no Senator had ever yet occupied the position, and probably never would, Mr. Sumner made a personal matter of this sly poke into his Senatorial ribs, which only served to prove conclusively that "the shoe fits." This speech is one of Conkling's ablest efforts, and is universally admired for its sound logic and fine rhetoric.

UNDER THE BAN.

It is authoratively stated that no overtures have been made by recalcitrant Republicans to the Democracy, looking towards a coalition with that party against the administration. This is given out with special emphasis by those interested most in opposing General Grant. The satisfaction thus announced at this time when the hardest blows are being struck inside the party by its professed friends, affords grounds for suspecting that there is a huge grinnalkin in the meal tub.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 47½f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 108¼@109.

THE growl of Russia means very little. There is not the least danger of the harmonious relationship between that country and our own being disturbed.

THE Prince Alexis is now out hunting buffaloes. We hope he may largely enjoy the rare sport, and that no unfriendly Indian may take any particular fancy to his Royal scalp.

WHAT a pity that President Grant has prevented the usual Democratic wail, by refusing to interfere with the political troubles in Louisiana. A first-class sensation has thus been destroyed, and "our liberties" are still safe.

THE Postmaster at Harrisburg will please see that the GAZETTE is promptly delivered to our subscribers at that place hereafter. By doing this he will oblige us, and please a good many of his friends who are temporarily sojourning at the State Capital.

THIS AFTERNOON the City Councils will meet and elect municipal officers for the ensuing year. The caucus nominations made by the Republican members on Saturday will go through without any opposition. So far as we can learn those selections are satisfactory to the people.

CINCINNATI, if we can judge from the tone of the press, is greatly annoyed that Philadelphia has been chosen as the place for holding the next National Convention. When they get one respectable hotel in the former city, they may with some prospect of success to compete with Philadelphia for such honors.

TRADE was never better in this city than it is now. Our manufacturers are nearly all running double turns, being unusually hard pressed with orders for their respective commodities, and, of course, briskness and activity in the heavier lines of business have good and bracing effect on the retail trade. Altogether the present year promises to prove one of the most prosperous, money making terms we have ever enjoyed.

THE indignation of the New York *Tribune* over the exposures of the system prevailing in the Government storage houses, would appear to indicate that it was unaware of the existence of the general order system, and never heard of it before the present investigations brought it to light. If Mr. Greeley knew of these abuses, why did he not expose them long ago, before he quarreled with President Grant over Murphy's appointment?

A GENERAL meeting of the Republicans in England has been called for the 25th inst. We shall then know what strength the new movement has and who the leading spirits are. So far, but few prominent persons have identified themselves with English Republicanism, and this meeting is intended as an occasion when the issue can be fairly joined, between the adherents of the Monarchial system, and Republicanism, as illustrated in America. Disguise it as we may in this country, the Republic of England is yet a long way off and may not be seen by any person now living.

HOW WOULD IT DO to apply the "one term principle" to the editorship of the leading newspaper companies, the New York *Tribune* for instance? After Mr. Greeley had demonstrated to a certainty that he was well adapted to the profession of journalism, and that his services to the *Tribune* were invaluable, suppose the stockholders had said: "Oh! but —— we are for the 'one term principle,' Mr. G.; and for the sake of that principle, we must discharge you, and select a new man." Would the philosopher have risen to explain, or not? We pause for a reply. "What's sauce for the goose," etc.

THE male scholars of the Pittsburgh Central High School, on their own motion, have organized a military cadet club. This is right. We believe that in a country like our own, depending entirely upon its citizens for its aid in time of war, that all the young men should be trained and disciplined in the military art. If they will never be called upon to do service, the knowledge can do no harm, while in acquiring it their physical conditions will be improved, and their brains largely strengthened for study. We hope the good example set by the High School boys will be followed by the male pupils of all the educational places of the country.

THE new license law for Allegheny county is in the hands of a committee composed of leading liquor men and temperance advocates, and in a revised shape will be introduced into the Legislature. The feeling all around is to make it practical and fair to all parties. The main point of difference between those framing it arises on the question of the price for the privilege of selling liquors, but we incline to the belief that the minimum rate will be established at one thousand dollars per year. This is a heavy tax, which few saloon keepers can stand, and the temperance people believe that most will have to "go under," and thereby they will gain an advantage to their cause. The granting of licenses will not be removed from the hands of the Commissioners.

CINCINNATI is moving for a new Custom House and United States Court House although the one they have is comparatively new, but ilty adapted to the purpose. Some more active steps should be taken by our citizens in order to secure new government buildings for those which now disgrace the service in this city. We are a slow people in such matters here, and usually remain idle whilst our more energetic neighbors secure every prize that they demand. Surely no one will deny that the dingy, dark and cramped building on the corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue is totally unfit for the purposes it is now used for, although it might have been suitable for the Government service of twenty odd years ago. We understand that we can obtain the necessary appropriation from the Government for the simple asking. Shall we ask for it?

THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND must have been far less powerful than the correspondence of the New York *Herald* and *World* would have led us to suppose, or the dangerous illness of the Prince of Wales never would have had the effect upon it that it did. If there had been a universal dissatisfaction throughout the country, with a well organized and fervent body of men who were bent upon having the republic declared, no matter what the price might be, then the typhoid fever would not have been sufficient to have scared them into silence, or loud-voiced loyalty. If the political condition of England were really what we have been taught that it was, the desperate leaders of an organized, red-flagged commune would have been invulnerable to the softening effects which seem to have melted the people of England and fused them all into one lump of loyalty. Men who have made up their minds to get rid of a certain person, even should force, *murder*, REGICIDE be necessary, are made of sterner stuff. We are forced to believe, what we never used to doubt, that Great Britain is the most securely established government in Europe. Doubtless many wrongs are legally committed there, as elsewhere, but sooner or later the eye of progress finds them out and destroys them; the process is tedious but it is very sure, and he who doubts it needs but to look at the English Constitution and laws as they were in the year 1800, and compare them with the same instrument and documents as they exist at present, to be convinced that in three-quarters of a century a grand revolution has been accomplished without bloodshed, tumult or lasting dissatisfaction; a grander revolution, and one far less likely to be repeated than any that could possibly be effected by the plausible Bradlaugh, the crude Odger and the hot-headed and rash young Dilke, with all Fenianism to back them. Cromwell's successor was the dissolute Charles; France let loose those bloodhounds, Robespierre and Danton, and Napoleon resulted. Everything goes to show that when progress has once begun in a nation nothing hinders it so much as blood and violence, and that is what the English Republic would have to be founded on.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION.

In England, and most of the countries of Continental Europe, the authors of letters recommendatory are held to a strict moral and sometimes legal account for the conduct of the persons introduced. We believe that in some of the European countries there are express statutes making a recommendation of a man or woman, a legal and responsible endorsement, with the same effect, in case the person endorsed defaults or breaks his contract for services or payment of money loaned, as though one were to write his name on the back of a promissory note. This appears like a fair and thoroughly just arrangement, and should have a universal application. A letter of recommendation, or of introduction, is usually understood as an endorsement of one's character, an acknowledgment that the person introduced is worthy of being presented, and of being trusted by the person to whom the letter is addressed. It is, or ought to be conclusive, as to character and responsibility, as a letter of credit from one banker to another. The person entrusted with a letter, ought to be a suitable character in every respect, and should be personally known to be entitled to an endorsement. And yet, according to our statutes, there is absolutely no responsibility attaching to the authorship of such letters. Let us see why this is so.

It has become so much the fashion, particularly in politics, to furnish letters of introduction to almost everybody applying, that a positive evil to society has resulted. A man holding a position as an official of city, county, state or nation is bored almost to death by importunate and impecunious beggars for influence, many of whom, in fact most of whom, taking the country over, are men wholly without character, and as unknown to the official personally as the Khan of Tartary. This has grown, we say, to be a downright evil, and no officer, from the President of the United States down to the humblest ward constable in the land, is free from it. No sooner is a man elected than he is set upon by a greedy horde, clamorous for his influence or his name, who follow him night and day, and worry and vex and torture him until he endorses their application in order to get rid of them, and secure for himself a moments peace. Of course we are not referring to those persons who are fully known to the officer, or whose past business or social connection with him enables him to cordially and honestly endorse and assist them, but to those who possibly, after sending all that he in their power to defeat the successful candidate, come in at the heels of the hunt, and claim his influence, although they are totally unknown to him.

No man has a moral right to endorse another, unless that other be personally known to him, either by intimate acquaintance or by indubitable proof furnished, and why should he not be held legally responsible, as he undoubtedly is morally, and in honor, for the result of such endorsement? If this were the case in our land, much annoyance of the kind we have referred to, would be obviated, and many a rascal would be kept out of position and power.

It appears to us that this is necessary for the protection of our officials; for once establish the rule, that the endorser is fully responsible for the conduct of the endorsee, and it will form a shield for the officer, who when attacked, can safely retreat behind it, and claim its protection. No man then can obtain letters of recommendation or introduction unless his character be fully known, and no *bad* men, known to be such, can receive them at all, for such will not be able to find any one willing to become their sponsor.

Another idea occurs to us in this connection, and with many, it will have full weight. We often hear a well signed letter "or call" sneered at, because of the well-known fact, that it is one of the easiest things in the world to get letters of recommendation, and signatures to "a call" endorsing one's character and fitness.

Such a letter, therefore, when genuine, and entitled to the respect of all whom it may concern, does not have the weight it should have, and is often, when thrown on the scale, wholly outbalanced by another entitled to no respect whatever. It can readily be seen from what we have written, that the system is radically wrong, and something should be done to correct it. Quite a revolution in political methods could thus be effected, which would prove an important adjunct to the present reformation going on in the civil service of the Government. It would be even greater than that salutary reform, for while the latter extends only to the offices under the Government, this would effect every position of honor, trust or profit in the land. It would prove an effectual bar against improper persons, and tend to the promotion or selection of none but good men and women every where. The Pulpit, the Bench, the Bar, all the Institutions of our country might be greatly benefitted, were none but those known to be worthy, introduced into respectable society, and recommended to the notice and confidence of the community.

First Mortgage Upon a Finished Road.

As the present high prices of government securities has ceased to make them desirable except to those who are satisfied with very low rates of interest, the question naturally arises, In what shall money be invested? The general tendency of capital is toward railroad bonds, and they have probably stood the test of experience better than almost any other class of investments except mortgages on real estate which usually pay a less rate. A year ago a leading financial authority in New York stated that out of 632 different railroad companies owning finished roads in the Northern and Western States, there was *but one* that did not pay its interest. The seven per cent. bonds of the old roads located in the vicinity of the leading western cities, are all at par and above, and it is only those of the newer lines that can be obtained at a less price. The CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY have built one of the principal lines leading into Chicago, and have furnished it with a very large equipment, especially for its coal trade. They report a large business. The company have built the road mainly with their own money, and now it is done, they offer the small remainder of their bonds. Bankers recommend them very highly, as upon a finished and profitable road, and we commend them to the attention of our readers who have money to invest.

OUR EXCHANGE LIST.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The manner in which the West Point Military Academy, under the long Democratic regime, was made an engine for corrupting the United States army is illustrated by the following extracts from a text book in use in that institution from 1826 to 1861, entitled Rawle's Treatise on the United States Constitution:

The States may wholly withdraw from the Union, but while they continue they must retain the character of representative republics. (Page 287.)

If a faction should attempt to subvert the government of a State for the purpose of destroying its republican form, the paternal power of the Union could be called forth to subdue it. Yet it is not to be understood that its interposition would be justifiable if the people of a State should determine to retire from the Union, whether they adopted another or retained the same form of government. (Page 297.)

The secession of a State from the Union depends entirely on the will of the people of such State. * * In any manner by which a secession may take place, nothing is more certain than that the act should be deliberate, clear, and unequivocated. (Page 302.)

The placing of this Southern secession treatise in the national military school as a text book is only one of the long succession of proofs that the Democratic party was always a conspirator against the existence of the republic. Before it came into power its father invented and instilled the doctrine of secession. After it came into power it continually corrupted the influence of the Government with secession doctrines, in order to make the national existence hang on keeping it in the control of the Government. Its secession was only the culmination of a long conspiracy.

IN an article in the *Galaxy* for February General Custer says: To those who advocate the application of the laws of civilization to the Indian, it might be a profitable study to investigate the effect which such application produces upon the strength of the tribe as expressed in numbers. Looking at him as the fearless hunter, the matchless horseman and warrior of the Plains, where Nature placed him, and contrasting him with the reservation Indian, who is supposed to be revelling in the delightful comforts and luxuries of an enlightened condition, but who in reality is grovelling in beggary, bereft of many qualities which in his wild state tended to render him noble, and heir to a combination of vices partly his own, partly bequeathed to him from the pale-face, one is forced, even against desire, to conclude that there is unending antagonism between the Indian nature and that with which his well meaning white brother would endow him. Nature intended him for a savage state; every instinct, every impulse of his soul inclines him to it. The white race might fall into a barbarous state, and afterwards, subjected to the influence of civilization, be reclaimed and prosper. Not so the Indian. He cannot be himself and be civilized; he fades away and dies. Cultivation such as the white man would give him deprives him of his identity. Education, strange as it may appear, seems to weaken rather than strengthen his intellect. Where do we find any specimens of educated Indian eloquence comparing with that of such native, untutored orators as Tecumseh, Osceola, Red Jacket, and Logan; or, to select from those of more recent fame, Red Cloud of the Sioux, or Satanta of the Kiowas?

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: The *Nation* of this week, devotes considerable space to the evidence taken by the Senate Investigating Committee in regard to to the management of the Custom House. The *Nation* is a paper we read with much pleasure. It is a scholarly, well written journal, and, barring its snobbery, self-sufficiency, vindictiveness and intolerance, is the best controversial periodical we have. The mention of Grant, Conkling, Murphy, and the Custom House has about the same effect upon its editor that an inflamed calico rag would have upon a high-spirited bull. He becomes as unreasonable, frantic and destructive as the aforesaid animal, or an Irishman "chuck full" of fighting whisky. There is a method in this journalistic bovine madness—there is polish and plausibility in his antics. He butts majestically, and kicks from behind with an adroitness surpassing any donkey "what wouldn't go." He goes for "the red"—Grant, Conkling, Murphy, and the Custom House—with all his might, and goes all the time, as Bill Nye "went for the Heathen Chinee." Now, supposing some "ox," or Bill Nye should "go" for the editor of the *Nation*, with the insane and malignant spirit that he "goes" for Grant, Conkling, Murphy, and the Custom House, what a row and a rumpus they might make in his "china shop."

IN AN article on the apprentice system of the trades unions, the Baltimore *American* says: "Trades Unions we believe to be essential to the regulation of prices, and are no more to be condemned than similar associations of physicians, lawyers or master mechanics, but the enforcement of such arbitrary restrictions as this is calculated to draw from the mechanic the sympathy and support of the community. It is as indefensible, in our opinion, as it would be for employers to combine against allowing more than a certain number of mechanics to start business for themselves, or for a sewing woman to protest against the manufacture of any more sewing machines. With the abandonment of their arbitrary rules the Unions will obtain the respect of all classes, and they will accomplish more for the protection and promotion of the rights of labor than can be effected by political agitation in half a century. The entire press of the country would be without them if they ceased the enforcement of rules and regulations which curtail individual rights. They must first show a disposition to regard and protect the rights of others before they can expect any great amount of sympathy for their own grievances.

SPEAKING of the opposition to the Civil Service Reform, the Chicago *Post* says: The first journal in the country that denounced the Commission and their rules, immediately after the President sent them to the Senate with his approval, was the Chicago *Tribune*, through its Washington correspondent, who pronounced the chairman of the Commission, George William Curtis, a saphead and a sentimentalist. Hamilton Fish declared a short time ago that Curtis is capable of filling any position in the country, in which statesmanship is a qualification, but the moment Grant adopted a reform, in which Curtis was a leading spirit, it became the duty of every Grant-defamer to defame Curtis. It is probable that Curtis can survive the defamation without being convinced of his sapheadedness. Of course, the country never believed that the Civil Service cry raised by malcontent Republicans and their Democratic brethren meant anything better than a party shibboleth available in the most despicable party sense, but the country was not prepared to see these same two classes of men brazenly turn around the moment the President gave them what they had been demanding, and denounce him for complying with their cry. The spectacle will make what President Lincoln called "the common people" wiser in the matter of political motives.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* says: If there be a speck of war between the United States and Spain, it is found in Mr. Cox's resolutions rather than in any matters now at issue between the two Governments. The excitement of the last few days has been entirely unfounded and factitious. It was raised without cause, and allayed without reason. There was no justification for the momentary alarm, and none for the subsequent feeling of confidence. There was no immediate prospect of war last week and no certainty of peace to day. Our relations with Spain are now, as they were then, extremely delicate, and will remain so as long as a state of war continues in Cuba. We have shown the promise of long life exhibited by the disturbances in that Island. As things look at present, the insurrection is too strong for the Spaniards and the Spaniards are too strong for the insurrection. The island is falling into a state of chronic anarchy. While this continues the peace of the continent is endangered.

THE "poor devil" who "got his quietus on Saturday evening in New York," is the manner of allusion to Prince Erie employed by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. And that paper doesn't assume the grief at his death which is popular just now, but which it is impossible for all to feel. "It is common," it says, "and we may say that it is rather creditable to our human nature, that when a man is unfortunate—when a fellow is down—when a dog is, not to put too fine a point on it, the 'under dog in a fight,' to condole with him, and, if he happens to throw up the sponge outright, to shed tears over him. Bosh! This Fisk has been for years a violater of public decency, a screw upon innocense, a sponge upon the needy, a libertine who has squandered the money he pressed out of poor people upon rascals and strumpets who contributed either to his amusement or to his lusts, to his interest or to his recreation. Why should Hecuba—the chaste and virtuous Hecuba—weep for him? Why is it that pillage was but yesterday a crime, and that, to-day, merely because the pillager has a bullet in his abdomen, he is a sort of hero, whose neck is clothed with thunder and whose loins with a sort of sanctity?" Now why should the soft heart and head of the public be worried by such questions at such a time?

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

HINTS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

The American *Agriculturist* for January, contains some useful and timely hints to farmers and others for the new year, a portion of which we select as follows:

The great work of life is to discipline and educate ourselves. The end of each year finds us better or worse. No matter how prosperous the year may have been, if we are less patient, more inconsiderate, conceited, proud, and selfish, our time has been ill-spent; but we are growing men—growing in love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, and temperance—we are prospering. We may have seen hard times, but we have not lived in vain. We are better men. A farmer's best field is himself. This field can be plowed and cultivated just as well in the winter as in the summer. The commencement of a new year is a good time to top-dress it, or, if need be, to break it up and commence a new rotation. Kill the weeds, and be careful to sow good seed, and plenty of it. Energy, industry, forethought, patience, and temperance are always profitable crops; temperance in eating, in drinking, sleeping, and working. Many farmers work too hard; they are intemperate in this respect. Many more are too anxious. They have not faith enough. Some are too hopeful. They hope for good crops without using the means to obtain them.

Pay Your Debts.—Or, at any rate, ascertain exactly what you owe. A running account not unfrequenly runs away with a farm. If you are in debt, and have anything to sell, dispose of it at once, and pay your debts. Nothing deadens a man's energy and destroys all manly feeling like little debts. You will feel like a new man when they are paid.

Be Prompt.—Credit is very desirous to any energetic man, and nothing tends so much to secure credit as promptness in meeting all obligations. The way to get credit is to use it, and not abuse it.

Prices are Low, Wages High, and Profits Small.—The two former are beyond our control; and we can not hope to obtain good profits unless we raise large crops. Ten bushels of wheat per acre does not pay, and never ought to pay. Thirty bushels per acre, even now, affords a living profit, and forty bushels affords profit enough to satisfy any man.

Farmers are Manufacturers, and compete with each other. The farmer that can manufacture the best articles at the least cost is the one that makes the most money. His skill and knowledge must be directed to this object.

Thorough cultivation is always profitable on all land that is cultivated at all. This is true whether we adopt high farming or low farming; whether we live east or west, on high-priced or low priced land. If we work it at all, we must cultivate it thoroughly.

Write down all that you intend to do the coming year. Writing is a great help to thought as well as to memory. Write down exactly *how* how you propose to do the work, with what, and when.

If you have never kept a diary, now is the time to commence. Nothing is more interesting and useful than a well-kept record of everything done on the farm, state of the weather, condition of the stock, and what you are feeding, etc.

Make an inventory of everything on the farm and in the house, with an estimate of its value. Do it carefully and thoroughly. In case of fire, it will be a great help in settling insurance claims.

Attend to Your Insurance.—See that it is not run out, and that the companies are sound.

Cellars should be ventilated at every opportunity. The vegetables will keep far better and it would prevent much sickness in the family. We cannot too often call attention to this matter. Never allow any decaying vegetables or fruit to remain in the cellar. Hang a thermometer in the cellar and keep it between 40 down to 40 degrees. If it gets above this, open the door or window until the temperature gets down to near the freezing point. Whitewash the cellar at least once during the winter.

MILKING IN SILENCE.

At a Farmers' Club in West Cornwall, Connecticut, a farmer said that no talking should be allowed while milking was going on. He said he discharged one of his servants who persisted in talking during milking time, and that in three days the increase of milk was equal to the man's weekly wages. We fear an increase to such an extent must have been due to other causes besides the one assigned. If the enlarged yield followed solely from the dismissal of the man, we suspect his presence affected the supply of milk in some way apart from his loquacity. We have frequently found a change of servants to prove beneficial.

It may be that talking prevents hens from laying also. We know we have experienced a vast increase in the number of eggs brought into the house after the removal of a too officious individual from our employ. Besides, our cows have sometimes improved in produce by the same means, but we generally attributed it to cleaner milking by fresh and more industrious hands. It is, however, well known, that cows are particularly sensitive to sights and sounds during the time they are milked. Unless they are at perfect ease they will not give their milk freely. They should be daily milked under the same conditions.

Cows that are fed at milking time require their usual meal, or they may become restless and dissatisfied, and put a stop to their bounty. Many of them will only allow some special favorite to milk them. In those parts of the country where women are solely employed to milk, we frequently find one or two tuneful lassies singing at their work, and many cows become so pleased at the rustic harmony as to show evident signs of their approval of the loud sweet voice by giving their milk only by being sung to. Everything that distracts the attention of the cow and ruffles her placidity should be avoided when called upon to yield her milk. Her nervous system should not be excited by strange noises, unwelcome objects or rough treatment or the effect will be apparent in a diminished supply in the milk pail. It would no doubt be good advice on the whole to tell those who milk that they had better keep their tongues and keep their tempers. The Connecticut farmer appears to have sufficient reasons indeed to say that speech is silver, but silence is golden.—*London Milk Journal.*

PROFIT IN GROWING THE OSAGE ORANGE.

There is yearly additional call for and scarcity of timber suitable for the fellocs of wheels, shafts and poles for buggies, and recent experiments have shown the Osage orange, of four to five years growth, to prove a tough elastic wood, admirably adapted to the purpose. It is therefore an item worthy of thought to the owner of land not wanted for immediate returns, whether the planting of the Osage orange may not be a judicious use thereof. The seed is easily grown, each quart having about 4,000 seeds, of which 3,000 may be generally relied upon to grow. Sown in drills of three feet apart and one foot in the drill, an acre will grow from about 15,000 plants or trees which, if only the side branches are trimmed away the first and second year, will the fourth year give plants of about ten feet high, and one and a half inch in diameter at the base. At six years this height will be increased one-third, while the diameter will be increased one half, and at eight years the stems of each plant will give ten to fifteen feet of wood two and one-half to three and a half inches in diameter, suitied for use in carriage and other manufactures.—*Cleveland Herald.*

POOR POTATOES MADE PALATABLE.

Half of the people who eat potatoes today will find them cutting like a piece of bar soap, and not much more agreeable to the taste, the fault, according to a lady-writer in the *Household*, is not in the tubers, but in the cook. She says she never has any but dry, mealy potatoes on her table, and this is her *modus operandi* of preparation:

"If old, I pare them and let them remain in cold water several hours. When time to cook I put them in a kettle of boiling water, 'salt as brine.' When they are sufficiently boiled, I turn off the water and set the kettle on the fire till the steam has all dried out. Prepared in this way, old potatoes are delicious and wholesome. New potatoes need not be pared, nor need they remain in cold water. Wash them thoroughly, and if there are any rough places, cut them off. I place them in boiling salted water, and when done always pour the water off and place them over the fire again."

CLEANING POTS, KETTLES AND TINS.

Boil a double handful of hay or grass in a new iron pot before attempting to cook with it; scrub out with soap and sand; then fill it with cold water and let it boil half an hour. After this you may use it without fear. As soon as you empty a pot or frying pan of that which has been cooked in it, fill with hot or cold water—hot is the best—and set it back upon the fire to scald thoroughly.

New tins should stand near the fire with boiling water in them, in which has been dissolved a spoonful of soda, for an hour; then be scoured inside with soft soap; afterward rinsed with hot water. Keep them clean by rubbing with sifted wood ashes or whitening.

Copper utensils should be cleaned with brickdust and flannel.

Never set a vessel in the pot closet without cleaning and wiping it thoroughly. If grease be left in it it will grow rancid. If set aside wet it is apt to rust.

HORSERADISH

is an excellent condiment to mix with the food of cows to give them an appetite, and make them sleek and thrifty. It should be fed freely to all animals that are not well, and it will be of great service to working oxen with hert. If given to cows in doses of a pint, mixed with potatoes or bran, it will prevent or relieve cows of the disease called cake in the bag. Few animals will refuse to eat, and some will eat of it greedily, as much as half a peck at a time.

TO PREVENT CATTLE FROM JUMPING FENCES.

Clip off the eyelashes of the under lids with a pair of scissors, and the ability or disposition to jump is as effectually destroyed as Samson's power was by the loss of his locks. The animal will not attempt a fence until the lashes are grown again.

ACCORDING to intelligence from Constantinople, the Girdle of the Holy Virgin was, by order of the Patriarch, pitched from Mount Athos as a charm to allay the ravages of the cholera. The Patriarch and the members of the Synod received the relic at the landing place and escorted it to the Patriarch's residence in religious procession. So great a populace assembled in consequence of this rite, that the police had to be invoked, and the members of the procession were compelled to make their way to the Patriarch's home singly and through by-lanes.

EVERY EXPERIENCE.

If immediate attention were paid to the first invasion of the throat and lungs by disease, there would be comparatively few deaths from consumption, whilst, as it is now, and the health records confirm us in the truth of what we write, nine out of ten of those who die prematurely die of some disease of the lungs—not consumption perhaps, at first, but gradually proceeds to that stage when it becomes as fixed as fate and as fatal the cholera. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is infallible in all such cases. It hinders the tuberculous deposits from settling in the lungs, and even if they have began to form a nucleus, Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure dissolves and dissipates them and carries them out of the system as so many noxious elements which have no business to be there.

The blood is restored by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure to a newness of plastic power, which, in its errand of reparation, it distributes to every part, making the wheels of life to run with smoothness and regularity, and according to every function the duties which Nature has assigned it. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure $1.50 per bottle or 6 bottles for $7.50. Dr. Keyser's private office for the examinations, 167 Liberty street, every day, except Sunday and Tuesday, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CONGRESS WATER,
CONGRESS WATER,
CONGRESS WATER,
CONGRESS WATER,
CONGRESS WATER.

Twenty-five Cases direct from the Springs, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

THROW IN REINFORCEMENTS.

The Citadel of Life is in a state of siege all through the year, but is never more closely invested than in mid-winter. The liver is usually somewhat torpid, and the bowels more or less constipated at this season, and dyspepsia often assumes its most aggravated form in cold and wet weather. In short, the sluggish system seems inclined to intermit or shirk some of its most important duties under the influence of a low temperature, and requires whole some stimulation. The spur required is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the only medicine which quickens the action of the secretive organs, and brings out the latent vitality of the system, without creating any febrile symptoms, or the slightest nervous excitement.

The great Vegetable Tonic is not recommended as a specific for Coughs, Colds and Consumption—that field being left open to the concoctors of preparations which cannot by any possibility reach the lungs; but as a specific for the constitutional and physical weakness which invite pulmonary disease, it is literally infallible. The most insidious and terrible enemy of human life is not disease itself, but the weakness which affords it an opportunity to gain a firm hold of the vital system. Remember that Stamina, Vital Energy—the life principle, or whatever you may choose to call the resistant power which battles against the causes of disease and death, is the *grand safeguard of health*. It is the function of the human system to throw in reinforcements. In other words, when such an emergency occurs, commence a course of Hostetter's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SteamEngines,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

BAILEY & C

Chestnut & 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE.
Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Clocks and Fancy Goods,
REDUCED IN PRICE.

Persons desiring anything in the above goods will do well to give us a call, as we have made a considerable reduction in prices.

WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 Fifth Avenue.

Waltham Watches.

One of those Watches, either in Gold or Silver Case, makes a very appropriate

Holiday Gift

Of Permanent value. A complete assortment at

HASLETT & KENNEDY,
79 Smithfield Street.

C. C. BOYLE.....JAS RICHEY, JR

C. C. BOYLE & CO.,

Lumber Dealers,
Allegheny City, near Suspension Bridge
Shaved and Sawed Shingles, Patent Siding, Flooring and all kinds of Dry Lumber now on hand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Attention

IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING

Good Bargains

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

At $1 50 Ladies' All-wool Felt Skirts, worth $2.
At $1, Ladies' Knit Underskirts, worth $2.
At $1, Heavy Balmoral Skirts, an extra bargain.
At 50c., All-wool Shoulder Shawls.
At 50c., Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.
At 50c., Ladies' Gray French Corsets.
At 18¾c., Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose.
At 12½c., Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose
At 62 and 75c., Men's Cloth Shirts.
A large stock all grades, 7 Men's Plain Cloth, Plaid and Gray Flannel Shirts, at very low prices.

Underwear,
Silk Umbrellas,
Hosiery and Gloves.

Millinery Goods.

A FULL LINE OF

BROCHE & BLACK THIBET SHAWLS,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

ELEGANT NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
OPENED SINCE JANUARY 1st.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

PRICES MARKED DOWN.
GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
TO SAVE COST OF MOVING.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

MERCHANTS ASSORTING UP STOCK
CALL AND SEE OUR NEW GOODS.
BARGAINS BEFORE REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
WILL REMOVE TO OUR NEW BUILDING,
239 and 241 LIBERTY ST., opp. Wood St.,
ABOUT 1st FEBRUARY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

F. A. KONOLD & CO.,
19 Fifth Avenue.

This entire stock must be closed out by the first of January. de9:24

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND
RUBBERS,
For Winter Wear.

A full stock of all the latest styles and best makes, very cheap.

A FULL SELECTION OF
Ladies' and Misses'
WHITE SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
AS WELL AS
Gents' Fine Slippers,
JUST RECEIVED.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.
31 Fifth Avenue.
no28:TTHS

J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE. | C. SONNENFROH, D. BECK.

A New Establishment.
WECKESSER, SCHIENLE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Furniture and Upholstery,
127 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

T. B. YOUNG & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of first-class
FURNITURE.
McDonough's Lounge Bed,
the most simple in construction, therefore less liable to get out of order than any lounge been in use. Price $30 to $30, at

21 Smithfield Street.
no7:d30

P. C. DUFFY,

146 GRANT STREET.

Has on hand a large and well selected stock of STOVES, TINWARE, FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., which he offers to purchasers at very low prices. Call and examine my stock. ap1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. SEMPLE'S SPECIALTIES.

At 6½c., Lilac Prints, Fast Colors, great bargain.
At 6½c., Light and Dark Prints, short ends, fast colors.
At 8½c., Purple Prints, best quality, slightly imperfect.
At 8½c., Light and Dark Prints, fast colors.
At 10c., all the best Prints, new styles.
At 12½c., yard-wide Bleached Muslin, extra good for the price.
At 14c., Yard Wide Half Bleached Muslin, an extra bargain.
At 10c., a good article Canton Flannel.
At 12½c., Canton Flannel, a superior article.
At 25c., 6-4 Cotton Table Diaper.

AT 50 CENTS,

BROWN CORDED VELVETEENS,
Dark Shades,
FOR BOYS' SUITS,
A Great Bargain.

At 50c., Heavy Gray Cassinette, for Mens' wear.
At 90c., Heavy Black Waterproof Cloth.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 50c., 4-4 Heavy White Country Flannels.
At 12½c., good styles Dark Delaines.
At 18¾c., Tycoon Repps, for Ladies' wrappers.
At 25c., Plaid and Striped Poplins.
At 37½ and 50c., Black Alpaca Lustres, a decided bargains.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING
Some Very Extra Bargains
IN
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS
In Linen, Cambric and Muslin, consisting of Tucked, Ruffled, Plain and Embroidered Skirts.
Night Dresses, Dressing Sacques,
CHEMISES,
Drawers, Bridal Sets, &c.,
ALL OF WHICH ARE BEING SOLD AT
VERY GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
The Goods are slightly soiled, and must be sold to make room for fresh stock.
Hamburg Embroideries,
WHITE GOODS,
TOWELS,
Fine Damask Table Cloths,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
At Bargain Prices.
PLEASE REMEMBER THE FIRM.

HORNE & CO.'S

New Retail Stores,
LIBRARY BUILDING,
197 and 199 Penn Ave.
jan

New Establishment.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
FURNACES,
RANGES, GRATES.

Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Church and School Committees, and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of

Marbleized Slate Mantles,

which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oils or acids.

I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.

COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.

Old's Utility Fire Grate,

The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent of fuel.

THE NEW CONE FURNACE,

which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability will commend itself to all who examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. THE BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite coal.

We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

JAMES OLD,
193 Liberty Street,
de21:b29-TTH&S PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pianos and Organs.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND ORGANS IN THE CITY.

Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents,

BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street
sole Agents for the
BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.

A large assortment of Opera Music, *Latest, Best and Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries. Send for catalogue and price list.
de13:65

Looking Glasses.

PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames. Embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.

☞ FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty. jy4:b50-TTH&S

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

All in Good Order,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

A LARGE LOT OF
WHITE BLANKETS.

SHEETINGS,

4-4, 9 8, 5-4, 6-4

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Papsr.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

IRA B. McVAY & CO., BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

N. Holmes & Sons, BANKERS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the new Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,

bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

no2:tf9

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Ballads's Securities.

Collection made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

no2 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSOR TO S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at low est market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, January 15, 1872.

Gold was dull; advanced to 109¼, on the report that the House Foreign Committee favor granting Cuba belligerent rights; closed at 108⅝@109. Carrying rates 6@7. Clearances $38,000,000. The Treasury paid $20,000,000 for redemption of 5-20s and $230,000 for January interest. Government was quiet and steady. Stocks were active and strong all day, especially Northwestern, of which the German bankers were reported large buyers, also on orders from Amsterdam and other continental cities; the stock is on the way and the bankers are borrowing it to day to go to-morrow in its arrival. Money was easy in the forenoon at 6@7, an increased demand in the afternoon caused it to rule at 7@7¼, and at the close some cases 1-32 per day; the closing rates were 7 currency to gold. State bonds dull and strong.

Sterling exchange, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 115¾; 5-20s of '62, 113; do of '64, 111¾; do of '65, 111¾; do of '65, new, 111¾; do of '67, 111¾; do of '68, 112; 10-40s, 109¾; currency 6s, 119¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 6s, 92; Tennessee 6s, 64¾; do new, 65¾; Virginia new, 55; do old, 59; North Carolina old, 33; do new, 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 84; Quicksilver, 48¾; Adams Express, 91¾; Wells-Fargo, 59¾; American Merchants Union, 60¾; United States, 63; Pacific Mail, 85¾; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 19¾; Reading, 35; preferred, 66; Harlem, 117¾; preferred, 120; Reading, 114¾; Michigan Central, 116; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 91; North Western, 82¾; preferred, 94¾; Rock Island, 112¾; New Jersey Central, 112¾; St. Paul, 53½; preferred, 81; Wabash, 42; preferred, 85¾; Ft. Wayne, 96; Terre Haute, 24; preferred, 55; Chicago and Alton, 120; preferred, 122; Ohio and Mississippi, 47¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 88½; Burlington and Quincy, 134; Lake Shore, 91¾; Panama, 238; Illinois Central, 138; Union Pacific, 3½; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union, 84¼.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, January 15, 1872. }

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	109¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	110
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	110¾
U. S. 10-40s	109¾
5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	110¾
5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	111¾
5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	112
U. P. R. R.	
Cy. Pacifics	

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, January 15, 1872. }

ASHES—Reported firm but unchanged. Common Soda, 4 cts; refined, 4¾@4¾; Nitrate Soda, 5; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER—Very dull; 50@55 per gal. lon for common to fair, and 60@65 for prime to choice.

APPLES—Continue to arrive freely, but notwithstanding stocks are accumulating, prices, that is for good qualities, in good condition, are fully sustained, and for this kind no decline is anticipated. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at $3.00@3.50 for common to medium, and $4.00@4.50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—The market continues slow, and stocks, especially of the lower grades, are large, unusually so for the season, and, furthermore, they are steadily declining—prime to choice roll, 29@32; medium to good, 15@20; and inferior 8@12.

BEANS—Sales in a jobbing way, at $2.00@2.50 per bushel, the latter figure for prime navy.

BROOM CORN—Nothing doing and, in the absence of sales, we continue to quote at 7@10 cts per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is dull and drooping; we now quote at 4@4¼ cts per lb;

CHEESE—Continues steady with a fair local trade, but there is no change whatever in prices. Prime Goshen, 15@15½; Factory, 14@14½; Dairy, 13@13½.

CANNON OIL—Dull but unchanged; standard brands, 21 cts in car load lots.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted in a jobbing way at $1.85 per cwt or 80 cts per bushel.

CIDER—Sales at $4.50 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

CRANBERRIES—Scarce; prime to choice Jersey cultivated at $12@14 per bbl. Sackette unchanged at $17 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches continue very dull, though prices are not quotably lower; 10@10¾ for halves; 8@8½ for mixed; 7@7¾ for quarters, and 13@13½ for unpeeled. Apples in better supply; sales at 6@6¾ for common to fair, and 8@8¾ for prime to choice.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 5¾@5¾ cts per lb.

EGGS—The market, in consequence of the change in the weather, is firmer, as it is expected that we will have a jobbing way at 27@28 cts per dozen; however, there is no change in prices—fresh may be fairly quoted at 35, and pickled at 25@30.

FLOUR—Is quiet but steady at former quotations; but few good spring extras, $7@7.25; choice Minnesota, $7.50@7.75; choice red winter wheat, $7.25@7.50. Rye Flour in a small way, $5.50. As noted in our last report, an early advance in Minnesota flour is not improbable.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese quoted at 70@75 in the trade and 75@80 in small lots. Mixed stocks 40@50 cts, as to quality and dull.

GRAIN—The market for all kinds of grain is rather quiet and the volume of business in the aggregate is light for the season. Wheat is in limited supply and the arrivals continue light but as the demand comes almost wholly from one or two mills, it is not very large, and prices are without quotable change, $1.45@1.48 for fair to prime red and $1.50@1.55 for white. Oats steady and firmer, but unchanged; 46@47 cts by the car load, according to quality—usual advance for small lots. The arrivals of Corn, both by river and rail, continue liberal and with no improvement in the demand the market is dull though prices are not quotably lower—may be quoted at 60@61 for car lots, or shelled—is offered freely at outside figure. Rye is quiet and unchanged—in the absence of sales, we continue to quote at 80@90 cts. Barley continues very scarce and there is so very little doing that it is impossible to quote with any degree of accuracy. There is considerable offering, mostly, however, common as regards quality, and, this, of course, is not with its effect in depressing the market.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Brazil coffee declined last Thursday ¼c per lb. but the Rio telegram received on Saturday give encouragement to holders who advanced their views and are now confident of a stronger position than ever. Coffee had advanced ¼c per lb. at Rio with considerable stock in the market, and shipments light. The majority of the importers and larger dealers on the seaboard are inclined to the opinion that 20c gold in bond will yet be paid for Rio, while the minority say that the large stock held at Rio—say 200,000 bags—with the purchases and shipments meagre, will have a depressing tendency and cause a decline there. Taking the latter opinion to be true it will not affect the markets in this country in favor of buyers until our imports exceed the demand, which is not the case just now. The stock in first hands is about 110,000 bags—not one months supply—and unless this amount is augmented very soon a scarcity of desirable grades must be felt in a few weeks and owners compel buyers to pay higher prices. Sugar—From present appearances the ruling prices of the day will not be diminished during the season. The supplies from Cuba do not promise to be larger than formerly and the Louisiana crop, it is now conceded, will not reach over 125,000 hhds. The average increase in consumption throughout the world is about 16 per cent. and the average production at all points will not be larger than last year—hence our merchants feel a safety in purchases already made; and we learn that orders have gone forward for still larger stocks to be carried into the summer months when it is thought prices will be considerably enhanced and pay large profits. An advance of ¼@¾ is noted in New Orleans in the last few days. Molasses—Louisiana higher and shipments from New Orleans light. The purchases of one month ago are now considered lower than the future will show. Prices are slowly crawling up.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13; A, 12¾; B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12½; Yellow, 12¼. Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10; Demerara, 11@12. Sewed, New Orleans—fair, 10; good, 10¾; prime, 11; choice, 11¾.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 25, Good, 24; Fair, 23@23½. Java, 28@30. Laguayra, 25@26. Mocha, 45. Roasted, Coffee pure, 27. Lower grades, 24@25.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 65. White Honey, 55. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 65. Sugar Drips, 45. Brune's, 65; other grades, 48@60. New Orleans Molasses, old, 50. New crop, 60.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9½; Good, 9; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8. Patna, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 22. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 25. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30 cts.

HOMINY—Sales at $4.50 per bbl to the trade and and $5 in a jobbing way.

HAY—The receipts continue fair and with scarcely an average demand, the market is slow while prices remain unchanged; sales on wharf and track at $23@28, for fair to prime. In case the river should close up again, hay will no doubt do better, and some dealers are storing with this in view.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra is quoted at 88@90 cts, in small lots, and No 2 at 82@83. Demand fair.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILLFEED—Sales, in a jobbing way, from store, at $20@23 per ton for Bran; $25@28 for Seconds; $30@36 for Middlings, and $40 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—Dull but unchanged; small sales at $2.00@2.50 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote in a jobbing way at 75@85 cts per bushel, according to quality.

POULTRY—Steady at 12@15 for dressed Chickens; 10@12 for Ducks, 16@18 for Turkeys and 9@12 for Geese.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7¾; ribbed sides, 8; ribbed fat sides, 8; plain clear sides, 9; sugar cured shoulders, 8¾; sugar cured hams, 13¾. Lard: in tcs, 11¾; kegs, 12¾. Dried Beef, 16.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2.00 in jobbing way.

SHAKER CORN—13@14 cts per lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is nominal at $6@6.50; Timothy Seed, $3@3.50. Flaxseed unchanged at $1.80.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, January 15, 1872. }

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

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M. Krause, Chicago	2 cars
M. Varner, Chicago	2 cars
F. Yanvoorbis, Chicago	3 cars
Anderson & H., Newark	1 car
Needy & Bro., Newark	1 car
Mochlis & Co., Newark	1 car
Rothchilds & Z., Dayton	1 car
M. Schovier, Loudonville	1 car
P. M. Sayler, Orrville	1 car
T. G. Dalzell, Enon	1 car
J. McClinton, Enon	1 car
W. G. Majors, Bellaire	1 car
W. Thompson, Bellaire	1 car
E. Katz, New Philadelphia	1 car
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M. Rodgers, Mt. Pleasant	1 car
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Total	33 cars

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Sadler, Haven & Co. sold 19 mixed steers, for Thompson, at 4¾@5; 21 do, for Brown, at 5@5¼; 20 do, for Brown, at 4¾@5¼; 19 for W G Majors at 4¾@5; 20 head for T G Dalzell—mixed —4¾@5.

Rothchilds & Zeigler report one load from Ohio at 5¼@5¾, and one from Chicago at 5,60 @6,50.

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M Fallis sold 36 head of good to prime western steers, from Chicago, at 6@6¾.

P Kraus reports two car loads of steers and heifers, from Harrison County, at 4¾@5,70.

Edward Jackson sold 5 head of mixed Washington Co. stock at 5¼@5¾.

Keefer & Beyer sold a car load of good to extra western steers, (from Chicago) at 5½@5¾.

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P Hartman sold 17 head of fair to good western steers at 5¾@5¾.

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Bent Lowenstein, 43 head of commonish to fair Ohio stock at 3,50@5,80.

T G Dalzell bought a very fine short-horned Durham bull, which he will send out to his farm. It was raised by Noah Orr, of Union Co., Ohio, and his sire was imported and cost $2,100.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

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PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, January 15, 1872. }

Trade in petroleum continues very quiet and there is not much prospect of any immediate improvement. As has been the case for some time, the inquiry, what little there is, is mainly for early deliveries, as there is an almost entire absence of anything like speculation, and the volume of business, in consequence, is very limited. January refined is reported first at 22¾. There has been little or no change in crude for several days.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Sunbeam & W. account Fisher Bro	234
Sunbeam O W, account W Stewart	228
Macomber T & Co account W Stewart	228
Peerless W, account B S Duncan	302
Kiers O W, account T Hackett	220
Sterling O W, account B S Duncan	228
Total	1342

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

H W C Tweddle	55 bbls lub oil to R W Burk, New York.
Total	55 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Holdship & Co.,	100 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.
Elkins, Hy & Co.	50 bbls refined oil to P A Davis, Phila.
Kirkpatrick & L.,	104 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.
Total	254 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

PETROLEUM, January 15, 12 M.—January 22¼c; February 22¾c; March 23¼c. Crude 12½c.

P. M.—January 22¼c; February 22¾c; March 23¾c; sales of 4 000 bbls January at 22¾c. Crude 12½c.

RICHARDSON, N. Y., January 15, 1:30 P. M.—Refined entirely nominal at 25¾@26c; crude 13c in bulk.

HOUSEVILLE, January 15, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet and dull and $4.00.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 15, 11:30 A. M.—Market dull at $4.00.

OIL CITY, January 15, 11:20 A. M.—Market quiet at $4.25.

PARKERS, January 15, 11:30 A. M.—Market dull; nothing whatever doing; prices nominally $3.88@3.95.

TITUSVILLE, January 15, 11:40 A. M.—Market quiet and unchanged from closing prices of Saturday.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 15.—Consols 92¾; 5-20s of '62, 91¾; do '65, 90¾; do '67, 90¾; 10-40s 92.

FRANKFORT, January 15.—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, January 15.—Rentes 66f 22c.

LIVERPOOL, January 15.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 10¾d. Corn—new $1s 8d. Wheat—red western 12s.

ANTWERP, January 15.—Petroleum 47¾f.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Cotton declined. Flour dull and nominal; superfine western and State $5.30@5.35; common to good extra $5.50@6.85; good to choice $6.90@7.40; white wheat western $7.30@7.50. Rye flour quiet at $4.90@5.25. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky active at 91c. Wheat steady; No 2 spring in store $1.52@1.55; No 1 spring $1.56@1.58; winter red western $1.59@1.64; amber western $1.64@1.70; white $1.64@1.73. Rye steady; western 90@92c; Canada 91c. Barley firm. Malt unchanged; western $1. Corn; new western and mixed afloat 73@75½c; old in store and afloat 77@78c. Oats steady; western and Ohio 55@56½c. Eggs firmer at 40@42c. Hay and hops are unchanged. Coffee firm; sales Rio at 19¾@20. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Cuba 9@10c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 47@57c. Rice firm at 8¾@9¼. Crude petroleum 12¾c; refined 23@23½c. Turpentine steady at 47@47½c. Pork steady; new mess at $14.25@14.25; old $13.25@13.25; prime $12.25; new prime mess $11.10@14.00; mess March $14.35; April $14.50. Beef unchanged; hams in pickle unchanged. Cut meats steady at $5.62@5.75. Cut meats unchanged; long clear 7¾c. Lard firm; No 1 to prime steam 9¾@9¾; kettle 9¾c; future prices; western 11@11¾; city 12@12½c. Cheese firm at 11@11c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Total number of beeves sixty-seven hundred and fifty, with thirty-seven hundred on sale to-day; one hundred and twenty-five cars of Pennsylvanians were seen at One Hundredth street, and twenty-five at Weehawken; all have sold readily in a strong, active market at nearly half a cent of an advance from last Monday. They ranged from 10 to 13½c, a few tops reaching 14c; most of the sales were at 11@12½c, averaging over 11½c; three cars Illinois 6¾ cwt. sold at 11½c; fifty-seven pounds per cwt; seven cars prime 6¾ cwt. at 11¾c; six cars Missouri 6¾ cwt. at 12@13½c; three cars 6 cwt. Texans at 10c. Total number of sheep twenty-five thousand one hundred for the week, with eighty-seven hundred to-day; market not active, and there is a little yielding in price; the range is from 6¾@7¾c per lb gross, as to quality. Lambs Michigan at 7¾c; car 71 lbs. State at 7c. Hogs; receipts for the week 46,200 live and 7,200 western dressed; trade dull at 4¾@5¾c for live, 5¾@6¾c for city dressed, and 5¾@5¾c for western slaughtered.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Business among jobbers is brisk to-day, as the prices are generally below those of agents. Printing cloths are still scarce. Sellers not yet quoting, but there will be no change from the present rates, 11½c for first-class work; 11c for medium and 10½c for second styles. Prints and ginghams are almost unsaleable, so many lines of which no doubt go better, and some dealers are storing with this in view.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra is quoted at 88@90 cts, in small lots, and No 2 at 82@83. Demand fair.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILLFEED—Sales, in a jobbing way, from store, at $20@23 per ton for Bran; $25@28 for Seconds; $30@36 for Middlings, and $40 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—Dull but unchanged; small sales at $2.00@2.50 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote in a jobbing way at 75@85 cts per bushel, according to quality.

POULTRY—Steady at 12@15 for dressed Chickens; 10@12 for Ducks, 16@18 for Turkeys and 9@12 for Geese.

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RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

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SHAKER CORN—13@14 cts per lb.

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ANTWERP, January 15.—Petroleum 47¾f.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Cotton declined. Flour dull and nominal; superfine western and State $5.30@5.35; common to good extra $5.50@6.85; good to choice $6.90@7.40; white wheat western $7.30@7.50. Rye flour quiet at $4.90@5.25. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky active at 91c. Wheat steady; No 2 spring in store $1.52@1.55; No 1 spring $1.56@1.58; winter red western $1.59@1.64; amber western $1.64@1.70; white $1.64@1.73. Rye steady; western 90@92c; Canada 91c. Barley firm. Malt unchanged; western $1. Corn; new western and mixed afloat 73@75½c; old in store and afloat 77@78c. Oats steady; western and Ohio 55@56½c. Eggs firmer at 40@42c. Hay and hops are unchanged. Coffee firm; sales Rio at 19¾@20. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Cuba 9@10c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 47@57c. Rice firm at 8¾@9¼. Crude petroleum 12¾c; refined 23@23½c. Turpentine steady at 47@47½c. Pork steady; new mess at $14.25@14.25; old $13.25@13.25; prime $12.25; new prime mess $11.10@14.00; mess March $14.35; April $14.50. Beef unchanged; hams in pickle unchanged. Cut meats steady at 5¾@5¾. Cut meats unchanged; long clear 7¾c. Lard firm; No 1 to prime steam 9¾@9¾; kettle 9¾c; future prices; western 11@11¾; city 12@12½c. Cheese firm at 11@11c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Total number of beeves sixty-seven hundred and fifty, with thirty-seven hundred on sale to-day; one hundred and twenty-five cars of Pennsylvanians were seen at One Hundredth street, and twenty-five at Weehawken; all have sold readily in a strong, active market at nearly half a cent of an advance from last Monday. They ranged from 10 to 13½c, a few tops reaching 14c; most of the sales were at 11@12½c, averaging over 11½c; three cars Illinois 6¾ cwt. sold at 11½c; fifty-seven pounds per cwt; seven cars prime 6¾ cwt. at 11¾c; six cars Missouri 6¾ cwt. at 12@13½c; three cars 6 cwt. Texans at 10c. Total number of sheep twen

NEW YORK.

Official Corruption.

FISK'S ESTATE.

Custom House Investigation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1872.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Custom House investigation was continued this morning. A letter was received from Daniel Sheehan, saying that the telegraph operator, Culver, of the Sur. veyor's office, could give information as to the collection of money from the inspectors, and also as to the dismissal of employes for not voting for the Democratic candidate.

Mr. Casserly made an unsuccessful attempt to have the printed report of the committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire into the Cartage Bureau, received and filed by the Committee, Senators Stewart and Howe opposing.

Deputy Collector Black testified that Dymond & Lally were the importers named in the firm where a fraud of one hundred thousand dollars was compromised for fifty thousand dollars, and that it turned out to be that the means of the firm, alone enabled them to pay fifty thousand dollars.

The following letter was read:

Department of Justice, Office of Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, October 16, 1871.—It is desired that you connection with the United States Attorney, shall, after an opportunity for such explanations as Naylor & Co. may deem it important for them to make, carefully consider the merits of the charges of undervaluation, and in case they seem to be well founded and the evidence is sufficiently explicit and clear, it is expected that a suit will be commenced, but if the evidence shall be of such a character, in the judgment of yourself and of the United States Attorney, as not likely to warrant the Government in expecting a recovery before a jury, then it is desired that no suits shall be instituted. I will add that Deputy Collector Clarke is acquainted with the manner and the above arrangement, made by me on Saturday last. I deem it important to have this business arranged at once, so as to avoid any further application for an intervention of the Court upon the preliminary proceedings.

[Signed] E. C. BANFIELD.

Hon. Thos. Murphy, Solicitor of the Treasury.

Witness continued: I understand that Mr. Leet carries on his general order business under two names, one Leet & Co., and the other Leet, Stocking & Co. I believe this business is the most valuable perquisite in the gift of the United States Government. There may have been cases which, after examination by Col. Howe and favorably reported to the Secretary of the Treasury by him, Mr. Jayne and I have again called up for further investigation.

Senator Casserly asked witness if he had ever shared the proceeds of a seizure as an informer in part.

He said he had, but that in some he appeared, and in others his name was not on the record. The reason for the omission in these of his name was that facts having been brought out by a number of informers, of whom he was one, by common consent his was omitted. Again, a private arrangement for the sums which each shall receive as his share.

Senator Casserly was not satisfied with this explanation, and cross examined on the question for half an hour longer with no better result.

Geo. H. Vancleft, sworn—Was an engineer in the navy. I was suspended in October, 1870. The first notification of his suspension was by a letter written by the President. I went to Washington and saw Commodore Daniel Ammon, official head of the department, who told me there was nothing to fear; that I gave satisfaction, and no removal could be made without his knowledge. Soon after a friend told me Murphy had returned from the President an order for my suspension. I telegraphed to Murphy at Long Branch, and called on him next day at the Custom House, and he said he got the telegram while with the President, who asked whether I was to be retained, and that he gave no positive answer. Murphy also said he had been informed that I was opposed to the administration, which I said was false. He said there would be no trouble if I was disposed to work with him, and desired me to call again. I did so, and he spoke of sending delegates to the General Convention, and as he lived in the same district he might name one delegate. I and another were named. I asked who would be the third man, and he told me. I said we could probably get along without a contest. He named Mr. Arthur and J. W. Rightmeyer, and both refused. He asked me who Mr. Rightmeyer would be likely to favor as President, and I said Mr. Greeley.

I had no official connection with the Custom House, andj Admiral Zoud was my commandant. The whole affair was conducted by Murphy, not only on the basis of party politics, but of a party within a party. He told me he had been recently appointed, and that he represented the administration. At the election of 1870 approached, the number of men working in the navy yard was increased. There was a note sent to me from Brooklyn just after my suspension containing a list of seventy five names of persons whom, I was given to understand, the Secretary of the Treasury wished to have put on to work. I did not put them to work. This was a few days before election.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

The *Times* to day editorially says: There have been for some weeks circulating affidavit exhibits by Edward Gracie, book keeper, residing at Albany, which gravely impeach the official personal integrity of James Terwilliger, formerly and now again Clerk of our State Senate, and intermediately Deputy Collector and Private Secretary of Collector Murphy, of our Custom House, which office he has probably resigned, though we have seen no report that he had done so. The affidavit thus referred to charges Terwilliger with having received a large commission, open